

Indiana State Sentinel.

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Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Cuban Invasion.

WASHINGTON, June 15th.

Some days ago a message from the President was communicated to the Senate, transmitting documents relative to Cuban matters. A portion of the documents were marked "confidential." It was not ordered to be printed, but referred to a committee for examination. These voluminous documents will not be printed in time for publication at this session, at the rate at which our public printing is done. These were the papers upon which the President gave his order for sending a naval force to Cuba a fortnight ago last Saturday.

Some of the documents are important. Some from New Orleans, New York, and other places, implicate many respectable citizens, some of whose names have, however, been suppressed, upon special application to Mr. Clayton.

It appears that the President gave orders to the squadron, in the event of the invasion, they should take part with the invaders, and that they should prevent the landing, and interfere after the landing if necessary. These are now said to have been the orders, which were, however, given too late to prevent the landing; and interposition subsequently became unnecessary.

The nature and extent of the demands made by this government, and at the special instance, as it is said, of Mr. Clayton, upon the Cuban authorities, are not fully known, and are variously stated. He has probably interfered in behalf of the prisoners captured as pirates by the Cubans. It is very probable also that some American citizens, resident in Cuba, have been harshly treated in the late turmoil, and while Cuba was declared to be in a state of siege, and that remonstrances have been made, and redress demanded.

I have very good reason for believing that, as I informed you by telegraph, the President will present a formal demand for indemnity, on account of the invasion of Cuba by forces organized in the U. S., and the protection afforded to the adventurers and their plunder at Key West. That representations of some moment and urgency against the toleration of such expeditions by the U. S. government, will be made by the British and French ministers, is very probable.

WASHINGTON, June 16th, 1850.

The Southern politicians are not in favor of the annexation of Cuba to the United States—not one of them, as far as I can learn. Gen. Taylor is said to have expressed an opinion, before his election, that Cuba would ultimately be annexed to the Union, but not in any manner inconsistent with our national obligations. Those politicians of the South who are supposed to cherish designs hostile to the Union, are especially opposed to the annexation of Cuba to the federal Union. If it ever becomes a State of this Union, it will, in the eyes of the South, be a free State, or upon the Spanish plan of apprenticeship.

They say that the principle decided by the U. S. Supreme Court, in the case of the slaves taken on board of the Amistad, would, if applied to the slaves now held in Cuba, emancipate two-thirds of them, who have been introduced as slaves, and are held as slaves, against Spanish law, and in contravention of an existing treaty between Spain and England. In fact, they would be almost as willing that Cuba should come under the dominion of England as under the dominion of the Abolition States of the North and West.

Should the Union ever be dissolved, and a Southern Confederacy be established, the Southern politicians would, of course, be very glad to embrace Cuba in it. Cuba would then become the subject of contest between the North and South.

Mr. Calhoun was consulted last November on the question of the policy of acquiring Cuba by treaty with Spain, or other legitimate mode, and annexing it to the Union, and he gave, in writing, a most decided opinion adverse to it.

It is now said and believed that there has been, and even now exists, a small faction in the South who are in favor of the annexation of Cuba, and demand new constitutional guarantees, which are impracticable, are of this faction. But their number is few, and the Southern convention now in session at Nashville will do nothing that will countenance it.

Various opinions exist here as to the success of Mr. Clay's adjustment plan. Its aspect is more favorable now than for a week past. We count thirty for it in this city, and a good chance for thirty-one or two, in the Senate.

If it pass in the Senate, it will in the House. The late proceedings in Pennsylvania will exert a favorable influence on it. It is now believed that Mr. Berrien will ultimately vote for it. Mr. Morton, of Florida, will not commit himself against it.

We may possibly get through with this embarrassing question by the middle of July; and in another fortnight all other business will be dispatched.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

The controversy between Texas and New Mexico has become one of such pressing importance, as to command the attention of the public, and even of Congress. At length the Senate has come to the consideration of this important matter.

It is found to be a difficult question, and unless it be settled, it will lead to greater difficulties. It is in the power of Congress to provide means by which the controversy should be settled by the Supreme Court. Mr. Webster gives his opinion that it can be done. But, at the same time, it is deemed a very exceptional mode of settling the question, and it cannot be considered as a very certain and satisfactory mode of adjustment.

Mr. Webster takes a right view of the subject, when he says that, as a high political question, the boundary dispute should be settled by Congress or by compromise. It is altogether in such a case, to "buy our peace," even if we pay dearly for it.

Therefore, I regard the proposition to Texas as the most important feature of the adjustment project. There is another difficult matter to be settled besides the boundary question. The South claim that slavery should be recognized in the whole region claimed by Texas south of 36° 30', even after she has reduced her limits. This claim is referred to, two months ago, as the Howard proviso. It was offered in the House by Mr. Howard of Texas. The Senate will reject it.

According to Mr. Calderon's note to Mr. Clayton of May last, every prisoner taken by the Colons will be summarily executed. I hope they will not execute the men taken at Ancon, for it is not certain that they intended to take any part in the enterprise, after ascertaining its object.

From the Baltimore Sun of June 7.

THE CUBA SENTIMENT.—The dropping of Lopez upon Cardenas was of itself a rather diminutive affair. We don't think it produced anything more startling than a Saturday night procession in New York, a serene review under the "White Flag of Cuba," and a speech from someboddy, which was unfortunately for posterity, nobody reported. They had all the fun, if there was any in the matter, on the island; for we don't remember that the funds with as were at all affected. But like a stone in a mill-pond, the dropping of Lopez on Cuba, is likely to send its undulations far and wide throughout the social and political world. The splash was in itself of small moment, but the ripples are growing into waves and diffusing a peculiar influence throughout all the channels of national and natural feeling.

Spanish alacrity in the shedding of blood has already betrayed its feline affinity. Four of the Americans have been shot. In this judicially we have nothing to complain of; but the unseemly haste of the proceeding, designed no doubt to strike terror where it will only excite the spirit of revenge, is not quite consistent with the civilization of the age. The luckless men who were thus left to the tender mercies of Spanish officials, were tried, if tried at all, convicted, sentenced and executed, without any sort of a chance for defence. Martial law with its summary appliances finished their career, and they were made to expire the same hour with their lives.

But difficulties increase, and interment begins to hang upon the proceedings of government with respect to American citizens now held in duration and shut out from all communication with American authorities. These men, for aught we know to the contrary, may be entirely innocent of the least design to invade the territory of Spain, or in any way to molest the peace of Cuba. The reports we have in relation to a portion of them at least, are to the effect, that they joined themselves in a company, under the representation of their leaders that they were to proceed to California; and that on ascertaining that Cuba was the point of destination they objected to proceed, and protested against any connection with the affair. The truth of these declarations ought to be speedily ascertained, and no means left unemployed to secure the safety of the prisoners against the vindictive cruelty of the Cuban officials.

Ourself.

The patrons of the Sentinel already understand that the Editor is at Washington attending to his duties as a member of Congress. This position gives him many advantages in communicating to them the latest intelligence from the Capitol, in watching the various moves on the political chess board, and in predicting the effect of each move upon the final result of the game. With these advantages he, on the other hand, labors under the disadvantage of his absence from the place of publication, and his consequent inability to say anything upon subjects of a local character, either general or political. But our readers will be gratified to learn that we have procured the invaluable services of NATHANIEL BOLTON, Esq., as local Editor, who will take charge of that department until our return. The people of Indiana know Mr. Bolton. It is therefore unnecessary for us to make any promises on his behalf. He will do right.

From the Copper Regions.

The Cincinnati Gazette says the propeller Napoleon returned to the Gulf St. Marie, the 23d ult., bringing the first news from the mining region of Lake Superior this season; and this news is confined to the south shore, leaving "Isle Royale" and the north shore yet to be heard from.

The mining operations on the south shore have been prosecuted with energy and success the past winter. The Minnesota, Adventure, Douglass Houghton, Algonquin, North American and North West Companies are reported as "opening rich" and producing copper in great abundance. Many of these "diggings" give sure indications of rivaling the "Cliff Mine." The usual amount of copper has been obtained at the Cliff the past winter, and more than a thousand tons will be shipped from that mine alone this season.

This remote mineral region has been, thus far, explored and developed at heavy expense, and with an untiring energy deserving of a rich reward; and we are pleased to notice, that from the region heard from, the most sanguine anticipations are more than realized.

We confidently believe that this copper and iron region upon Lake Superior is far more valuable to the people of this country, individually and collectively, than the golden regions of California.

The Algonquin and Douglass Houghton companies, mentioned above, are adjoining the section of mineral land owned by the Indianapolis company, which they have purchased from the General Government. Mr. James Yandes one of the Directors of the Indianapolis company, left this place a short time since for Lake Superior and will make some experiments on the Indianapolis section, on which there are seven veins of copper, before his return.

Senatorial Delegates.

Many of the counties, in this State, in making their nominations, have made no distinction between Senatorial and Representative Delegates. This is about to be remedied in some of the counties. The Lafayette Courier says:

"It was not understood by either of the Conventions which recently nominated candidates for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, that the law authorizing and regulating the election and organization of that body, required that in every Senatorial District of the State, whether composed of one or more counties, there should be candidates nominated and elected as senatorial and as representative Delegates."

To comply with the requirements of the law, it becomes necessary to select one of the candidates on each of the tickets as a senatorial Delegate; which duty will be performed by the Central Committees of the Democratic and Whig parties; and when the arrangement is made, it will be by them announced.

WHITE, PULASKI AND BENTON COUNTIES.—JONATHAN HARBOIT, Esq. of White county is a candidate for Representative Delegate to the Convention. A friend writing to the editor of the Phoebe says, that "the Convention was of the right kind. There was a very large turn out from the three counties represented—Pulaski alone had 39 delegates in attendance. I am happy to say that notwithstanding the warm attachment which the delegates evinced towards their respective candidates, nothing but the best spirit and harmony prevailed. The Convention was one of the best I ever attended, and judging from the feeling which prevailed, you may look for the election of our candidate by an overwhelming majority."

Our candidate, Jonathan Harboit, is a plain, practical man—personally popular at home, and one well calculated to make friends abroad."

The writer then asks, "won't that do?" We answer, certainly it will, and we invite the attention of our Hancock and Madison county friends to behold, "How good and pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

RIPLEY COUNTY.—The Democratic Convention of Ripley county has nominated Col. THOMAS SMITH and JAMES H. CRAVEN as candidates for the Convention. H. L. GRAY for Senator, and LUTHER SHOOK for Representative.

We particularly invite the attention of our readers to the following well-timed remarks of the Groden Democrat, in reference to the August election. Although the allusions are somewhat local in their character, yet they will suit almost any county. It is only in union that the Democracy have strength. We are happy to say, that in only two or three counties there are any difficulties from which we apprehend serious results to the Democratic cause. These can and we hope will be soon remedied. Elkhart, one of the strongest Democratic counties in the State, last year sent a whig to the Legislature on a local question. We are happy to find that such will not be the case this year. The Democrat speaks to the voters of the county as follows:

The candidates of your choice are in the field. They are all good men, competent men, honest men, faithful men, and last but not least, they are Democrats. They are your candidates, and they look to you for support in the coming contest, and it is upon you they depend for their success on the first Monday in August. Buckle on your armor. The Democratic shield is abundantly able to ward off the poisoned darts of the enemy. Flatter not yourselves with the fond hope that your battery is invincible to the combined armies of Whigs and fanatics, even in Elkhart. The enemy is coiled in ambush, only waiting to steal the march upon you, should you be found resting in confident security. Although no sectional question can, by any possibility, be sprung upon you, to divide your strength, and thus secure, as in the case of last August, the election of a Whig yet every effort will be brought to bear to distract and disturb the harmony and unanimity of feeling that now exists among you. It is by such means, and such only, that the Whigs expect to rise to power. Disgusted with and ashamed of their leader, Old Zach—utterly repudiating as they do, the great Embodiment of Whigry—bushy-haired and bow-legged, men of union among themselves, and no code of principles to commend them to the confidence and support of the honest yeomanry of our country, it is by using the seeds of dissension among their supporters—by extending to the treasury of disappointed political aspirants, and by imposition upon the confidence of the masses that they seek for political aggrandizement. Make no mistake, fellow Democrats, at once, not to be thwarted from your purpose, to yield your cordial, unanimous, triumphant support to the ticket this day presented to you, and victory, the result of "eternal vigilance," will again perch upon our banners.

The Logansport Pharos of the 12th instant says, that arrangements have been made with the Michigan Central Railroad Company for the sale at this place of tickets on their road and boats. The passage from Niles to Buffalo now costs \$9.20. Tickets on the same route will be sold at Logansport for \$7.50. The stage fare to Niles will not exceed \$2.50—making the fare from Logansport to Buffalo \$10, and the time from 36 to 40 hours.

From Our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 6, 1850.

The weather is hot, and Congress like a great Anaconda drags its ponderous self slowly along. The House will commence voting on the California bill on Tuesday next, in the mean time, until that hour arrives, nothing will be done, but to talk of the blessings or the horrors of slavery. Congress seems sick and tired of the question—members refuse to listen to speeches, the fiery Southerner pours out the vials of his wrath in an empty hall; and the more demure abolitionist from the North, puts his hand upon his abdomen and in his heart thanks Heaven that he is not as other men, and then with a still small voice he speaks not to the House but to his brethren and sisters whose views he represents—the real Mrs. Partingtons of the north, who believe that the Southern slaveholders are cannibals, and that the black dogs, spoken of as such a great delicacy in that benighted country, are nothing more nor less than negro babies. The Senate are more industrious; they meet at 11, and sit till 5. They will endeavor to pass the Compromise bill before the voting commences in the House. It is the most difficult question which mortal man ever encountered. It raises its hideous form everywhere; stops the wheels of Government and checks all useful Legislation. A few days since a bill came up creating the office of Surveyor General for Oregon and granting bounty lands to actual settlers. The members of the House seemed generally rejoiced to find a measure for their action, in which there were no negroes. But Giddings of Ohio soon got the floor, and made a violent and abusive speech against the South, and all in the North, who refused to put a negro on an equality with a white man.

This drew out sundry replies from the Southern chivalry, and the day was taken up in discussion, and the bill which was one of much importance failed to pass. So it is with everything else. An appropriation bill can't pass without a bigger discussion, and unless something can be done to quiet agitation, Congress may as well adjourn, for nothing can be done.

A great majority of both Houses are in favor of admitting California as an independent measure, unconnected with anything else; yet, whilst they are in favor of this measure, they know that one fifth of the members present, under the rules of the House, can and will defeat, to the end of the Congress, any such measure unless its admission settles the whole question. Then there are the Southern disunionist and the northern abolitionist uniting to defeat any measure of compromise, or, as father Ritchie calls it, Adjustment. It is the only political capital they have left, to trade upon. Settle the question, calm the mad waves of agitation, and, like Othello, their occupation will be gone. Then, there is the President, who stands committed to the south and the north. Somebody was cheated in his election, and he is determined not to show his hand, and then the cheated party will never be any wiser as to the fraud. "If ignorance is bliss, then 'tis folly to be wise." I have not quoted right I have got the idea at least. By playing double, he got into the Presidency, and the old man thinks what has once been done can be done again. The administration is a dead thing, and if the slave agitation is kept up, the whigs, who now surround its bier, hope it may be made the battery to galvanize it into life.

Then there is Colonel Benton, "solitary and alone," quarrelling about "Gaul's wool." No one agrees with him. He is in favor of all the measures in the Compromise bill, but wishes them made separate and independent propositions. In a parliamentary view he is certainly right, but, in the end, the result will be precisely the same. Henry Clay, Chairman of the committee of thirteen, the Napoleon of compromise, the man who always succeeds, except when he is a candidate for the Presidency, is marshalling his hosts. He never speaks without attracting the attention of the Senate. He pursues his favorite subject with an energy that never tires. Now is his 74th year, yet he has all the vigor and fire of his youth. Although surrounded by difficulties; the object of hate and bitterness of the administration; opposed by the tools of the President—the office-holders and the office-seekers—I believe his measure will eventually succeed, and give peace and quiet to the country.

The Senate have, on two propositions, voted down the Wilmot Proviso. The Indiana Senators, Whitcomb and Bright, acting under Legislative instructions, voted for the Proviso. This was right. They were bound to obey or resign—but they will vote for the bill, and not suffer it to be defeated; nor will they aid this Galphian administration in a triumph. Mr. Dunham, one of the members from Indiana, a few days since, made a very able speech on the question. It was his first effort, and did him great credit. It was a conservative non-intervention, and national speech—noting narrow, mean or sectional about it.

XAVIER.

It will be perceived by the following votes taken in the United States Senate, on the compromise bill, that our Senators, Messrs. Whitcomb and Bright, have voted so as to obey the instructions of our last Legislature. In the House of Representatives in the Indiana Legislature, forty democrats voted against the instructions—every whig voted for them. We trust the Indiana Journal will be satisfied, although it now endorses Gen. Taylor's vote of non-action. We take the following synopsis of votes in the Senate, on the 5th inst., from the Cincinnati Gazette:

The first amendment in order, was that proposed by Senator Chase. Senator Davis, of Mississippi, had moved an amendment to the original bill, declaring that the restrictions imposed upon the territorial legislatures, and to pass any laws on the subject of slavery, should not be so construed as to forbid them from passing laws protecting "the rights of property." And Mr. Chase moved that this amendment should not be construed so as to authorize the introduction of slavery. And this was voted down by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clark, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglass, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Upham, Whitcomb, Walker—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, Webster, Yulee—30.

The next vote was on Mr. Davis' amendment, and it was voted down by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Butler, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, Webster, Yulee—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clark, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglass, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Upham, Whitcomb, Walker—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, Webster, Yulee—30.

The next vote was on Mr. Davis' amendment, and it was voted down by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Butler, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Turney, and Underwood—25.

Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Upham, Walker, Webster, and Whitcomb—30.

Senator Seward then offered the following amendment:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than by conviction for crime, shall be allowed in either of said Territories of Utah and New Mexico."

The question on the amendment of Mr. Seward was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clark, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglass, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Upham, Whitcomb, Walker—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Webster, Yulee—30.

Senator Berrien offered the following amendment:

"But no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, nor establishing or prohibiting African slavery."

And it was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Webster, Yulee—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Chase, Clark, Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Mass., Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglass, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Underwood, Upham, Walker, Whitcomb—27.

Senator Hale offered an amendment to the section, by adding, after the word "prohibiting," the words "or allowing," which was voted down by 36 to 21.

Mr. Chase then moved to amend by striking out the words "or prohibiting Africans," which was not agreed to.

Mr. Douglass moved to strike out all in relation to slavery, viz. the words, "nor establishing or prohibiting African slavery," which was lost by a vote of 23 to 21.

Mr. Walker farther moved to amend the section by adding after the word "slavery" these words, "and that peon slavery is forever abolished and prohibited." The reader will understand that "peon servitude" exists by virtue of the control of the individual—a kind of modified form of imprisonment for debt. This amendment was not disposed of when the Senate adjourned.

Since the Indiana Journal has adopted the non-action policy of General Taylor, it is republishing on the honors it expects to reap for its course; and remains entirely silent as to the action of Congress on the great and exciting question of the day. The principle of non-action, carried out in practice, seems to suit the editor of the Journal most admirably. Under it he will not be compelled, as heretofore, to shift his ground, almost every week, to suit circumstances. He will not one week be for General Taylor, and the next say, that a regard for Whig principles forbids his nomination. He will not say, in one number, as he did immediately after Corwin's anti-Mexican-war and anti-American speech, where he invoked the Mexicans to welcome the American volunteers with bloody hands, to hospitable graves,—that it was a fixed fact that Tom Corwin would be the next President and in the next number throw up his cap for one of the heroes of that war. Non-action will save him a great deal of anxiety and trouble. In consequence of this silence we are impelled, in order to accommodate our Whig friends, to copy some articles from Whig papers, so that they may see how matters are progressing at Washington. As a matter of course we do not always subscribe to everything published by whig writers; but the following letter to the New York Tribune of a late date, contains many suggestions worthy of consideration. We are every day more and more impressed with the idea, that it is the duty of the great West to settle this question:

The Compromise-Affairs in New Mexico—The Nashville Convention, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 5. One of the evils which Mr. Clay has early period in this session clearly foresee would befall the country in the event of the "non-action" policy being enforced; and which he provided against in his resolutions of adjustment, is now at our door. The authorities of Texas, and the freemen of New Mexico, have already become embroiled in a personal collision, regarding the question of jurisdiction over the soil, and the effusion of blood has been prevented by the interposition of the strong arm of the military force of the United States. This policy, which we were assured with non-committal words, to still the turbulence of excitement, so far as Slavery and the Territories were concerned, has become exploded; and it is now conceded, that not only legislative interference, but interference of the most potent nature is demanded, in order to save both the sacrifice of life, and the propagation of slavery over a large portion of territory now exempt from that plague. Col. Washington gives but a gloomy account of the state of public feeling in Santa Fe, and it is neither to be disguised or denied, but what the inhabitants of New Mexico feel as though they had been abandoned by our Government, to whom alone they have looked for protection. Had an adjustment been perfected the third month of the session, upon the basis of Mr. Clay's proposition, this new and embarrassing difficulty would have been avoided, and the country would have found that repose which will inevitably be denied, so long as the Territories are left without governments, and remaining issues of the slavery controversy are undigested. I have my own opinion as to the effect this late intelligence from New Mexico will have in determining the pending controversy, which I will give you. So far as the extreme Southern men, as well as the ultimate conservative portion of the country, are concerned, they have already become embroiled in a personal collision, regarding the question of jurisdiction over the soil, and the effusion of blood has been prevented by the interposition of the strong arm of the military force of the United States. 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